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pose of comparing one year's imports with those of other years ; and I thought it desirable to make this compilation in such a way as to include the imports under the two tariff laws of 1883 and 1890." (Worthington C. Ford, Chief.) This volume has a full index by articles.

Movement of Prices, 1840-1894. Saurbeck, London *Economist*, United States Senate Tables. Pp. 22.

"To meet the demands made upon this Bureau for tables and prices, I have thought it best to print the full results of Mr. Saurbeck and the London *Economist*."

In addition the Bureau publishes a monthly bulletin entitled *Principal Articles of Domestic Export*, pp. 8.

Immigration and Passenger Movement at United States Ports, 1894. Chief of Bureau of Statistics. Washington, 1895. Pp. 77.

The details in this Report are a portion of the annual report of Commerce and Navigation, and are published separately for convenience.

STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL VOTING.

An inquiry has been recently made by Mr. Frederick J. Brown, of the Baltimore bar, in regard to the number of voters in twenty-four of the largest cities of the United States, in the mayoralty elections. The table is valuable for permanent reference, as furnishing an interesting comparison of the degree of interest in the various cities in municipal elections.

The differences in the percentage are surprisingly large, and suggest the following questions: How far are they due (1) to a purchasable vote; (2) to frauds in registration, the fraudulent names being afterwards voted on by repeaters; (3) to laxness or strictness in naturalizing foreigners; (4) to limitations upon the franchise; (5) to a more or less vital interest in political affairs? As to limitation upon the franchise, Boston, St. Louis, and Kansas city are the only cities mentioned above where there is an educational qualification, and in Boston and Providence there was in the year 1890 also a property qualification.

Adult Male Population in Given Year.			Mayoralty Vote in Given Year.	Vote in Percentage of Adult Male Population.
Baltimore.....	1885	96,425	59,564	61.8
“	1887	100,775	65,235	64.7
“	1889	114,314*	79,801	69.8
Buffalo.....	1889	68,250	42,333	62.0
Cincinnati.....	1889	81,100	50,803	61.4
New Orleans.....	1892	62,420	37,836	60.6
Milwaukee.....	1890	52,330	31,033	59.3
Philadelphia.....	1891	313,850	179,628	57.2
San Francisco.....	1890	96,986†	55,341	57.1
Brooklyn.....	1889	217,820	123,674	56.8
Newark.....	1890	50,133	28,224	56.3
St. Paul.....	1890	42,432	23,163	54.6
Minneapolis.....	1890	56,301	30,424	54.0
Rochester.....	1890	36,529	19,156	52.4
Louisville.....	1890	44,684	22,896	50.1
Kansas City.....	1890	46,239	22,879	49.5
Jersey City.....	1890	46,884	23,147	49.4
Detroit.....	1889	52,380	25,641	49.0
New York.....	1890	446,798	217,899	48.8
St. Louis.....	1889	126,820	55,667	43.9
Pittsburg.....	1890	69,953	30,333	43.4
Cleveland.....	1890	73,948	31,333	42.4
Boston.....	1890	137,910	54,254	39.4
Providence.....	1890	39,333	14,570	37.0
Chicago.....	1889	306,730	103,383	33.7
“	1891	358,450	162,879	45.4
Omaha.....	1889	42,630	12,377	29.0

* The large increase of population in 1889 over 1887 was due to annexation.

† Exclusive of Chinese.

In the above table, in all cases where the adult male population is given for any other year than 1890, it was, of course, necessary, as Mr. Brown states, to make a calculation backwards or forwards for the population in 1889 or 1891 or 1892, as the case might be,—this calculation being based on the ascertained rate of increase of adult male population between the census years 1880 and 1890. It is observed by the compiler of this table that Baltimore has a much larger percentage than other cities in the list. It is also observed by Mr. Brown that in Indianapolis, which does not quite come within the given list of largest cities, the proportion of the mayoralty vote to the adult male population nearly equalled in 1889 Baltimore's usual percentage, and in 1891 surpassed it by far. This percentage for 1889 was 69.5, and in 1891 was 80.8.

In a note recently received from Mr. Brown with regard to the Baltimore election of Nov. 5, 1895, it is pointed out that the percentage of the mayoralty vote of the adult male population was higher than ever before, or about 77.4 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Todesursachen-Statistik im deutschen Reiche während des Jahres 1892, mit Bemerkungen von Sanitätsrath Dr. A. Würzburg.

This pamphlet of 234 pages is an extract or reprint from the "Medicinal Statistische Mittheilungen" of the Imperial German Health Office. It contains the statistics of mortality of the German Empire for the year 1892, arranged by general divisions of the empire (ten in number), and also for 953 smaller districts.

The deaths are also classified by four groups of ages: 0-1, 1-15, 15-60, and all over 60 years. There are also columns for populations and estimated populations for 1892; for births, still-births, total deaths, and for each one of 29 principal diseases and groups of diseases.

From the first page, which gives the figures for the German Empire, we quote the following figures, placing beside them those of England and of Massachusetts for the same year, for the purpose of comparison:—

	Population at Last Census.	Estimated Population 1892.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Deaths Under 1 Year. Per Cent of Births.
German Empire.....	46,355,297	47,125,446	35.9	24.4	22.9
England and Wales....	29,082,585	29,405,054	30.5	19.0
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	2,338,130	28.2	20.8	16.2

The birth and death rates in the different parts of the empire in 1892 were as follows:—